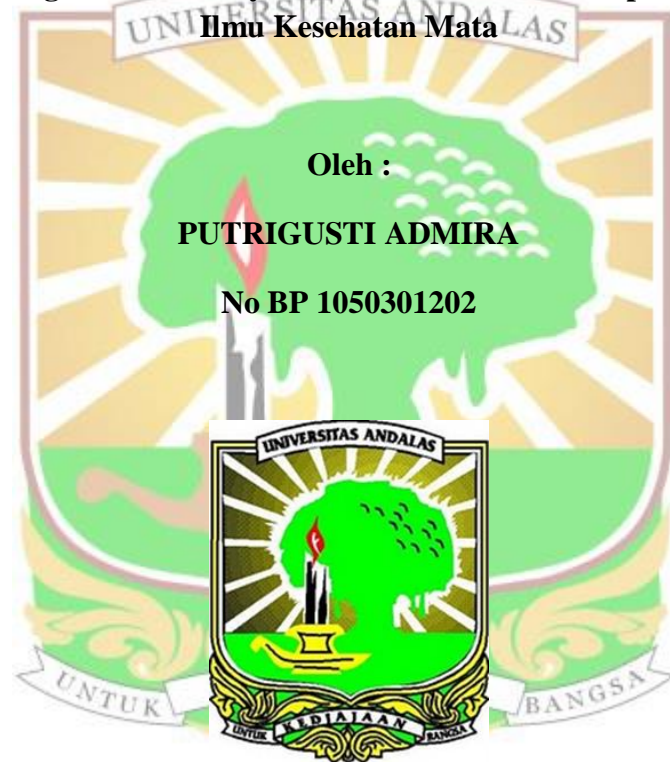


PERBANDINGAN SENSITIVITAS KORNEA PADA PENDERITA KERATITIS HERPES SIMPLEK TIPE-1 SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PEMBERIAN ASIKLOVIR

TESIS

Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk melaksanakan penelitian PPDS



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PERBANDINGAN SENSITIVITAS KORNEA PADA PENDERITA KERATITIS HERPES SIMPLEK TIPE-1 SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PEMBERIAN ASIKLOVIR

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ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Kornea merupakan jaringan yang memiliki persarafan sensoris paling padat di tubuh manusia. Persarafan kornea berasal dari divisi pertama nervus trigeminus yaitu nervus oftalmikus. Saat ini penelitian mengenai persarafan kornea dianggap penting karena bila ada gangguan pada persarafan kornea akan dapat menimbulkan kerusakan pada kornea.

Tujuan : Membandingkan hasil pemeriksaan sensitivitas kornea dengan estesiometer Cochet-Bonnet sebelum dan sesudah terapi asiklovir

Metode : Penelitian observasional dengan desain kohort, di poliklinik mata RSUP DR.M.Djamil dan Balai Kesehatan Indera Masyarakat (BKIM) Padang bulan November 2017 sampai Juni 2018 sebanyak 18 pasien. Dilakukan pemeriksaan estesiometer Cochet Bonnet sebelum dan sesudah terapi asiklovir. Analisis statistik dengan *ANOVA repeated measure*.

Hasil : Usia rata-rata pasien $39,78 \pm 16,55$ tahun. Laki-laki lebih banyak ditemukan (72,22%). Sebanyak 33,33% didahului trauma dan 11,11% riwayat operasi. Sensitivitas kornea sebelum pemberian rata-rata $3,37 \pm 0,968$ cm dan meningkat setiap minggunya. Perbedaan hasil sensitivitas kornea sebelum terapi asiklovir dengan minggu pertama $-0,251$ cm ($p > 0,05$). Minggu kedua $-0,583$ cm ($p > 0,05$), minggu ketiga $-0,991$ cm ($p < 0,05$), minggu keempat $-1,260$ cm ($p < 0,05$), minggu kelima $-1,602$ cm ($p < 0,05$), dan minggu keenam $-2,009$ cm ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan : Pemeriksaan sensitivitas kornea sebelum terapi asiklovir dengan minggu pertama dan kedua setelah terapi mengalami perbaikan tetapi tidak bermakna secara statistik. Perbedaan hasil sensitivitas kornea sebelum terapi asiklovir dengan minggu ketiga, keempat, kelima, dan keenam setelah terapi mengalami perbaikan dan bermakna secara statistik.

Kata Kunci : Sensitivitas kornea, estesiometer Cochet-Bonnet, keratitis herpes simplek tipe-1, asiklovir

COMPARISON OF CORNEAL SENSITIVITY IN TYPE-1 HERPES SIMPLEK KERATITIS BEFORE AND AFTER

ADMINISTRATION OF ACYCLOVIR

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The cornea is a tissue that has the most dense sensory innervation in the human body. Corneal innervation comes from the first division of the trigeminal nerve, the ophthalmic nerve. Currently research on corneal innervation is considered important because if there is a disturbance in the innervation of the cornea it can cause damage to the cornea.

Objective: To compare the results of corneal sensitivity examination with Cochet-Bonnet esthesiometer before and after acyclovir therapy

Methods: An observational study with a cohort design, at the ophthalmology outpatient of the DR.M.Djamil General Hospital and Balai Kesehatan Indera Masyarakat (BKIM) Padang in November 2017 to June 2018 as many as 18 patients. Cochet Bonnet esthesiometer examination was carried out before and after acyclovir therapy. Statistical analysis with ANOVA repeated measure.

Results: The mean age of patients was 39.78 ± 16.55 years. Men were found more (72.22%). As many as 33.33% were preceded by trauma and 11.11% of surgical history. Corneal sensitivity before administration of Acyclovir was an average of 3.37 ± 0.968 cm and increasing every week. Differences in corneal sensitivity results before acyclovir therapy with the first week of -0.251cm ($p > 0.05$). Second week -0.583cm ($p > 0.05$), third week -0.991cm ($p < 0.05$), fourth week -1.260cm ($p < 0.05$), fifth week -1.602cm ($p < 0.05$), and the sixth week -2.009cm ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Examination of corneal sensitivity before acyclovir therapy with the first and second weeks after therapy had improvement but it was not statistically significant. Differences in the results of corneal sensitivity before acyclovir therapy with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth weeks after treatment had improvement and were statistically significant.

Keywords: Corneal sensitivity, Cochet-Bonnet esthesiometer, type-1 herpes simplex keratitis, acyclovir